

group of words. In the following sentences the subject is underlined once and the predicate twice.

The first lessons taught him how to change the car's oil.

First Federal Savings and Loan has just declared a dividend.

Some Information You May Need

1. The **simple subject** is usually a noun (name of a person, place, or thing) or a pronoun (words such as *he*, *she*, *they*, *it*, etc., which take the place of a noun or nouns). The simple subject might also be a word that names an action. (*Swimming* is good exercise.) A word ending in "ing" is not used as a verb unless it has a helping verb before it.
2. A **compound subject** consists of two or more subjects (joined by *and* or *or*) used with the same predicate.
3. The **simple predicate** is a verb (one word) or a verb phrase (two or more words).
4. A **compound predicate** consists of two or more verbs (joined by *and* or *or*) used with the same subject.
5. The word *not* or the contraction *n't* is not a part of the verb.
6. The subject usually comes before the verb, but sometimes it follows the verb or comes between parts of a verb phrase.
7. The words *there* or *here* are never used as the subject of a sentence.

PRACTICE 3. Make sentences by adding a subject to each of the first eight sentences and by adding a predicate to each of the last three sentences.

1. _____ bought a new boat last Tuesday.
2. _____ is a good place to shop for fresh vegetables.
3. When will _____ finish the cabinet?
4. There are many _____ in the new shopping center.
5. The first _____ of winter occurs in December.
6. _____ and _____ will make the sandwiches for the picnic.
7. Here is the _____ from the doctor.
8. Many wild, fierce, large _____ roamed in the jungle.
9. The Mathews Company _____
10. Our children _____ and _____
11. _____ you _____?